NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

TO KIDNAP KING MILAN. RUMORS OF A CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

RESIGNATION OF THE BULGARIAN REGENT-KAUL-BARS STILL MEDDLESOME. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Ron ors worthy of credence are current to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered at Altpazna to kidnap King Milan and force

him to abdicate, with the alternative of death. SOPHIA, Oct. 7 .- M. Karaveloft has resigned as

A bureau of parties supporting the Government has issued an appeal to the people and army to refuse to allow General Kaulbars to deceive or bribe them.

The appeal eave: "Rather uphold the honor of the allow General Kaulbars to deceive or brites inches. The appeal says: "Rather uphold the honor of the country and the army and show yourselves worthy of independence," The officers of the Shumla garrison have telegraphed to the Government asking if it is true, as is reported, that Bulgaria intends to make war on Russia. The Government has promptly denied that any such intention was entertained, and warned the inquiring officers that they would be punished if they again questioned the Government about its affairs. The Government has informed the foreign consuls at Sophia that General Kaulbars, through the Russian Consul at Rustchuk, ordered the military commander there to release the political conspirators in his custody, threatening to hold him responsible if he disobeyed, promising him as a reward for compliance promotion to the rank of commander general "when the Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of refusal would be reduction to the ranks. The commander informed the troops under his command that he had received and declined the command, and the soldiers applauded his conduct.

Semeral Kaulbars on the route to Plevna summoned the Mayor of the city to meet him and urged the official to potition the Czarfo occupy Bulgaria.

The new newspaper "Independent Bulgaria" stigmatizes General Kaulbars as "a rebel fomenting rebellion among the people land army." It also urges the Government to "bind General Kaulbars and send him across the frontier."

LONDON, Oct. 8.-The Dally News says that Austria intends to oppose further Russian advances in Bulgaria.

PROBABLY THE ANCHORIA.

AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER PASSED BY THE ETHI-OPIA ON SEPTEMBER 29.

LONDON, Oct. 7 .- The Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, which arrived at Glasgow to-day from New-York, reports that on September 29 she passed another steamer of the same line. The latter was probably the steamer Anchoria, which left Glasgow on September 16 for New-York and has not yet reached her destination. The owners of the Anchor Line believe that the Anchoria is safe, but is delayed by some secident to her machinery. The vessel was insured in Liverpool yesterday at 15 guineas, the ordinary rate of insurance.

It is twenty-one days since the Anchoria sailed from Glasgow for New-York, and she invariably makes the trip in eleven days, excepting, as has sometimes cocurred, when she has met with some accident to her machinery or boilers, and then the trip has been prolonged. She has on board seventy-six first cabin passenwhom twelve live in New-York, fifty ptermediate and 302 steerage passengers, and a erew of 125 men. Every day that passes without hearboard, as it does also of the agents, although the latter hopefully expect her arrival at any hour. It is believed by some that her delay is caused only by derangement by some that her delay is caused only
of her machinery and that she has been driven south of
the ordinary course taken. By others it is feared that
she has met with an accident more serious. It is
probable, however, that if she had been wrecked,
there should have been some evidences in
the way of floating wreckage and boats with the survi-

the way of hoating wrecase at the vessel referred yors in them.

The point at which the Ethiopia saw the vessel referred to in the dispatch given herewith was about where the steamship Devonia was on that date. The Devonia arrived here on Monday night. Some anxiety has been expressed by the friends of the Anchoria's passengers that the supplies of food might be deficient, but it is stated that these steamers usually carry enough food for sixty days.

TWO HUNDRED REBELS KILLED. OSMAN DIGMA'S OLD STRONGHOLD CAPTURED BY

FFIENDLY NATIVE EGYPTIANS. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- A dispatch from Suakim says: "At dawn to day friendly natives assaulted and carried Tamai, Osman Digma's old stronghold. Two undred rebels were killed and many prisoners wer

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 7. EDWARD SOLOMON.—Edward Solomon was again re-munified to-day pending the arrival of witnesses from the United States in the trial for bigamy brought against him by his dirst wife, Lily Grey.

HENRY M. STANLEY.—The municipal authorities of condon have decided to confer the freedom of the city

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. - Lord Randolph Churchill authorizes the statement that he has gone to the continent simply to recruit his health, and that his rip has no connection with any political mission what-

AFFAURS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN Oct. 7.—A dispatch from West Clare says the sheriff, a balliff and a large force of police, while trying to make seizures for rent at Guerrin to-day, were opposed and defeated by 250 men and women.

BELFAST, Oct. 7 .- Justice Day refused to grant an interview this afternoon to a Loyalist Defence Committee which wished to confer with him regarding his decision against the counsel engaged in the riot investigation. Against the combet engaged in the for its bases against the combet.

London, Oct. 7.—John Edward Ellis, Liberal member of Farmament for the Rushchiffe division of Nottinghamshire, has just returned from a tour of Ireland, under taken and made libroughly for the purpose of examining on the spot the case of the Irish tenants. He praises the work of the Irish National League and sends the organization a donation to be used in assisting evicted

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERMEN FIGHTING. LONDON, Oct. 7 .- Three hundred French fishermen at Ramsgate to-day were attacked by Englishwith stones and driven to the water, the Frenchand coast guard took the Frenchmen under protection

THE SULTAN REJECTS BRITISH OVERTURES. Paris, Oct. 7.- The Journal des Debats has a dispatch from Constantinopie saying that England made overtures to the Sultan for his consert to the es-tablishment of a British coaling station on an island near the Dardanelies, and that the Sultan, with a sharp expression of irritation, refused to grant the request.

THE TORONTO HEALTH CONFERENCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 7 .- The conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health concluded its ecasion this evening. The report of the committee delegates from the State of Indiana regarding defective sanitary arrangements of the Capitel Building in Indi-ana. The members of the American Public Health Association met again this evening, and the following were read: By Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, papers were rest: By Dr. Bryce, of Toronto,
"Decomposition of Albuminoid Substances, and Some
Santiary Problems Connected Therewith," by Dr. Baird,
of Wheeling, W. Va.; "Santiary Measures in Street Pavling," by Dr. Yromans, of Mount Forest, Ont.; "The Best
Methods and Apparatus Necessary for the Teaching of
Higgiene in Public Schools, as well as Means
for Securing Uniformity in such Instruction,"
by A. Bine, secretary of the Kureau of Industries, Ontario, "Food in its Relation to the Distribution of
Wealth." Mr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, delivered
au address upon the sanitary condition of that city.

FREEING THE SLAVES IN CUBA. MADRID, Oct. 7 .- At a Cabinet Council to-day Queen Caristina signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their terms of servituda.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY. MADRID, Oct. 7 .- The whole Cabinet has decided to resign. It is believed that the Queen will ask befor Sagasta to form a new Ministry.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

ExpNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 7.—The Colonial Assembly was in season all night discussing the estimates. Great discrete prevailed. Sir Henry Parkes, the leader of the Opposition, called the Ministry "bruish." Member Wiedom indorsed the expression and was foreibly expelled from the chamber. A motion to expel Sir Henry Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Henry Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Henry Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Henry Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Henry Parkes was defeated by a majority of two. As the house and was greeted with prolonged thering. He moved to readmit Mr. Wisdom, and the Botton was agreed to.

Dillii, Oct. 7.—The populace are still much excited, party feeling between the Hindoos and Monammedaus is intensely aroused and angry crowds continue to assemble in the streets. The whole agitation was caused by the Biding of a Mohammedau murdered in the Queen's Gardens.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

THE SUICIDE OF PRINCE MILLESSIMO. ACTIVITY OF WELSH LIBERALS-LAND, CHURCH

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Oct. 7 .- The attention of Paris is at present engressed over the romantic and deplorable suicide of Prince Millessime, who shot himself on Tuesday in the rooms which he occupied as member of the Club of the Champs Elysees, a splendid club-house for merly known as the Cercie Imperial, on the Place de la Concorde. Prince Millessimo killed himself at the age of thirty-eight because he had devoured his patrimony and all he could borrow at the gambling table and was interesting in his character or his career, but when the story of his suicide was made public on Welnes-Cas a singer of the Itafian opera much admired in Parls asked the officers of the club for permission to watch with the corpse. Tuls woman the Prince had promised some years ago to marry and take from the stage, but the marriage never came off, the future bride having discovered that her princely suitor, who had taken 250,000 frames of her money to invest for her in securities, instead of doing so had thrown the whole sum

recess. Arthur J. Williams, M. P. for Giamorgaushite and sectetary of the Committee of Welsh Liberal members, writes to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "Sub committees have been appointed to consider during re-cess the subjects of the Established Church in Wales, the and question and intermediate education. There is a strong and widestread feeling among the great body o the Welsh people in favor of a large measure of self-government for Wales. They are determined that they from anything they have nitherto done for the disesta lishment and disendowment of a church to which scarcely any Welshmen belong, and they will demand an alteration in the land laws which will put the Weish tenant on something like an equal position with the Irish tenant. I express these opinions as an individual Welsh member-not in my official capacity."

RETALIATION ON MEXICO. MEXICAN OFFICER ARRESTED IN TEXAS ON A

CHARGE OF MURDER. LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 7 (Special) .- Rafael Pinale, lieutenant in the Regular Army of Mexico, came over on the Texas side of the griver last night on some social errand and was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Man with murder. Deputy Yglislas spent many years to Mexico, and he says that seven years ago Pinale chased a deserter from the Mexican army to the Texas side of the river and shot him. Pinale does not deny the knilling, but protests that the deed was done on Mexican territory. He was lodged in all notwithstanding his protests.

FRANCE AT THE UNVEILING OF "LIBERTY." Paris, Oct. 7 .- Senators Lafayette and General Grevy, the President's brother, will represent the French Senate at the ceremonies attending the unveil-ing of the Statue of Liberty at New-York.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM BARNES. LONDON, Oct. 8 .- The Rev. William Barnes, the poet, philologist and historian, is dead at the age of

THE FIRE RECORD.

MANY LIVES PLACED IN PERIL.

ONE YOUNG WOMAN FATALLY INJURED-EXCITE-

MENT IN A FACTORY. The people employed by Samuel Paul, Joseph Weiner and Nathan Field, cloak manufacturers, occupying the top floor of David Block's old four-story tinware factory at Nos. 63 to 67 Bayard-st., had just be gun work yesterday at 7:20 a. m. when a strong smell of smoke was noticed and the cry went up that the building was on fire. There were nearly seventy-five people at work on the floor and a panie followed the alarm. There are two stairways to the street from the workshops on the fourth floor and the crowd separated into about equal portions and started for the stairways. Those who rushed to the east side had no trouble in third floor. They turned and started for the roof, where they were hardly any better off, for the flames had followed them closely and the last man had barely reached the roof when the flames shot up high in the

The streets were crowded with people who were unable, however, to afford any assistance to the imperilled people on the roof. No. 69 Bayardest, is an old-tashioned frame house with a peaked roof, and steep sides. The ridge of the peak was several feet below the factory roof, and the steep, suppery sides of the roof made the leap exceedingly dangerous, but it had to be made and soon the ridge and roof were covered with people. All made the leap safely except Winnie Rozansky, a young girl who lived opposite the factory, at No. 64, She missed her hold and catching desp-rately at the states on the roof slipped slowly toward the caves. She managed to catch the stone coping at the edge, but it would not support her weight and she full to the street. As she did so a crywent up from the crowd. Her father and mother had seen her fail. An ambulance was summoned and the injured woman was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where she died in two hours. Heyman Rubert, age twenty-three, was the last to juing from the burning roof, and in the leap received stignt hipties which were treated at the hospital and he went home.

The Harlem Beach bath house, at the foot of East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., was destroyed by fire yesterday, as were a number of other buildings in East One-hundred-and-sixteenth and One-hundred-andseventeenth sis., all of which belonged to Vander The river front part of the property was occupied by a long two-story frame structure which was used as the bath house. Immediately back of this in One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. was a frame building used as a paint factory. Christopher Kull occupied a similar frame building as a meat chopping establishment. On the One-hundred-and-seventeenth at, side was a two-story brick building occupied by Henry C. Campbell, as a planing mill. Then came Gill & Bard's stone yard extending through the block. Angust Loos's variant factory occupied the balance of the plot.

A little after 2 o'clock one of the workmen in Vander-voort & Tucker's paint factory discovered flames in the engine room. The bath house was the first to go and in a few minutes all the buildings were in flames. After about an hour's hard work the first tog and to reform the house was the first tog and in a few minutes all the buildings were in flames. After about an hour's hard work the first tog and in a few minutes all the buildings are insured for \$10.800. On machinery and stock. They are insured for \$10.800. H. C. Campbell's loss is estimated at \$8,000, party insured. Gill & Baird lose \$3,000, hugust Loos \$5,000 and Caristopher Kull estimates his loss at about \$2,000 on which there is no insurance. was occupied by a long two-story frame structure which

C. P. HUNTINGTON'S COUNTRY HOUSE IN DANGER The occupants of C. P. Huntington's house

n Throgg's Neck were awakened shortly after midnight posite side of the road. The barn and stables composposite side of the road. The barn and stables composing the hullding were all ablaze, rousing the people in the neighborhood and sweeping showers of sparks down on Mr. Hontington's house, threstening to set it on fire. Water was thrown on the roof. The buildings in which the fire started were all destroyed. They were owned by John A. Morris. A flock of 250 sheep was driven from the sheep fold and saved, but two horses were hurned in the stable, and a silo stocked with ensitage was destroyed. The loss was placed at \$10,000, insured in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 7.—The Union Furniture Company's works, at the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Junction, just north of this city, were burned last night. Loss, \$60,000: Insurance, \$22,500. The surrounding lumber yards were also damaged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from St. Paul says: "Reports

from Moorehead, Minn., say that prairie fires are destroying considerable property in that vicinity. In Hawley and Sproe townships the losses have amonted to nearly \$5,000 on grain and buildings."

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 7.—Terribly destructive prairie fires have been raging in the northwest and southwest of Manito-ba. Around Morden scores of settlers have lost all they pos-sessed, including barns and live stock.

sessed, including barns and live stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Two children, George Davis, age ten, and bis sister, age seven, were burned to death in their beds, at No. 152 Warren-ave, by a fire which broke out about 2.35 o'clock this merning. The mother of the children burned was severely if not fatally injured.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 7.—In Silver Bow Canon this merning.

24,000 cords of wood, owned by Williams & Co., was fired by an incendiary, and destroyed. Loss \$100.000; insurance

\$50,000. Three thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the criminal rest of the criminal.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special).—The stable and carriage house of W. R. Robeson was burned this evening; insured.

FOR AND AGAINST TITUS.

THE PROSECUTION RESTS ITS CASE.

EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD TRIED TO BREAK OUT OF JAIL-WITNESSES IN HIS BEHALF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 7 .- When Titus, the

alleged murderer of Tillie Smith, was brought into the staffy little court room this morning he looked pale and nervous. He smiled sadly when his wife came in and shook hands with him. The room was crowded. Sheriff Van Campen testified that an effort was made to break out of the jail where Titus was conflued, some weeks wall and had tampered with and broken the lock of the cell then occupied by Titus. A spike which was used to cut the bricks out with was found hidden in a window to Titus about this attempt, but he denied that he was Wednesday, he found in his hip pocket a piece of sash

during the month of August upon a charge of drugging prisoners in the jail had schemed to break out. They began working at the lock on Titus's cell door. They the other prisoners and they were to cut their way out of the building. At another time the prisoners met in Titus's cell and agreed to strike down the lailor and make their escape. They were all ready when Titus said: "Let's weaken." The next morning Titus expressed sorrow that their plan had been given up. Titus nad said toat if he succeeded in securing his liberty he would cut of his mustache and sleep in the tops of trees in the day time and travel nights. One day litus was told that Meade, the theological student, was in town. He said to the winess: "If Meade comes to the jail he will never leave it aive as I shall kill him." Titus said that if he succeeded in breaking jail he would kill with a caseking any person trying to recapture him.

The State rested its case here.

Mrs. Releece Titus, the mother of the prisoner, was the first witness sworn in his behalf. Her husband hauged himself fourteen years ago. The prisoner, she said, was sick for two weeks before the murder.

Mrs. Nottle Titus, the wife of the prisoner testified that she was married about five years ago. Titus was suffering from liver complaint when Tillie was murdered. When the witness told her husband about the murder he said. "Had I better dress and go up to the Institute!" She said: "No, you lie down again and have a good along." He remained in bed.

Raiph Titus, the inter-in-law of the prisoner, testified that Student Meade told him that William Drake and his neither were in the furnace-room with Titus when he entered the room the night of the murder. Thomas is. Howell, and Joshus Curtiss testified that Meade had talked to them about his securing a portion of the reward offered for the discovery of Tillie's murderer. William H. Drake also contradicted Meade. the other prisoners and they were to cut their way out of the building. At another time the prisoners met in

NARROW ESCAPE OF A DIVER.

SINKING IN WATER FIFTY-SEVEN FEET DEEP AND DRAWN UP MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE.

NEWPORT, Oct. 7 (Special) .- F. A. Smith, a had a narrow escape this morning while at work in fifty-seven feet of water alongside of the man of-war Tennessee. Some days ago an anchor and thirty fathoms of chain were lost overboard from the Tennessee. This thing had been gotten in readiness for him to descend, mounted the ladder which led overboard from the barge. the water. The life line was secured around his waist. The diver reached the lower step of the ladder and tried to grasp the lead line, but failed to reach it and the neary weight which he carried is his suit drove him to the bottom at a tremendour raise. As soon as Smith reached the bottom a signal was received above water, and the diver hoisted up again and taken on board the barge. Medical attendance was at once summoned and as soon as the suit had been taken off the man the surgeon began to a immister medicines. His head was toribly swollen and a blue color had already marked his face, his blood-shot eyes staring out of the head. Toward evening Smith felt better and was taken back to the torpedo station. He said to night that in a few days he would try arain and feels sure he will recover the lost chain and anchor. the water. The life line was secured around his walst.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

Castlie, Wyoming County, to-day a murder took place in the family of Simon Roy, a painter. An Englishman, Robert Van Brunt, age twenty-five, a tailor, boarded with Roy Van Brunt, who was one of the leading spirits of the Salvation Army, became infatuated with Roy's stepdaughter Eva, a pretty girl of sixteen. Bad feeling existed between Van Brunt and the girl's brothers. Early this morning "Will" Roy was to take a train to

were with me."

Van Brunt left the room and presently returned with a revoice. Without warning he fired on the brother the ball taking effect just above the temple. Hoy died

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 7 (Special) .- The trial of Seorge Carver for the murder of Cornellus Cohaskey, at Wappluger's Falls, on the night of April 15, was held today before Judge Barnard. The evidence for the prosecution showed that Carver had known for some time that the prisoner was intimate with his wife and that he had warned Conaskey to keep away. On the night of April 15 Carver, hearing a noise, went down in his yard and saw Cohaskey throwing pebbles against his yard and saw Cohaskey throwing pebbles against the window of his wife's bedroom and thought he heard his wife respond. He crept along the fence and shot at Cohaskey and wounded him. The latter ran out into the road. Carver followed and fired three times. Co-haskey fell, when Carver humped upon him, beat him on the head with his pistol, kicked him and stamped on him, and Cohaskey died the next day. The testimony showed that Carver had acted with great forbearance previous to the killing. The jury were out only a few minutes, returning with a verdict of not guilty.

Notre Dame, Ind., Oct. 7 .- Early yesterday morning threves broke into the Church of the University of Notre Dame and stole two crowns from the shrine of of artistic metal work presented to the university by thirty American ladies, among them being the wife of General Sherman. Five Parislan workmen were constantly employed for three months in making the crown and twelve others for two weeks. It contained twenty-three and a baif pounds of pure silver and nearly two six other precious stones, and sixteen miniature paint-ings on porceiain decorated the embossed and nam-mered work. The smaller crown was a gift to Noire Dame from the Empress Eugenie. It was awarded the prize for jewelry work at the Paris Exposition of 1867. The thieves broke the crowns to pieces and ran away with their hooty. They were followed, and the one who carried the spoils was captured and is now in jail in South End.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 7 .- At the Mormon General Conference at Coxville, Utah, to-day, an epistle was read from President Taylor and Elder Cannon, congratulating the people on the fact that their present persecutio a has caused an increase of faith among them. It urges the continuance of efforts to live lives of purity, and exhorts the people of the Mormon Church to east out the evil-doer and the hypocrite.
"Our present troubles," continues the epistic, "are merely the fulfillment of an ancient prophecy." The epistic refers spitterly to the fulfillment of compelling wives and children of tender years to testify in the courts and become instruments whereby their parents' imprisonment is accomplished.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7 .- Governor Ormsbee to-day sent his Message to the Legislature. In the docu rent liabilities is shown to be \$334,205. The Governor states that there are about 60,000 school calldren in the State, exclusive of those who attend private schools be more faithfully carried out and recommends the ap-pointment of a railroad commission like that in Mas-sachusetta. He recommends that liberal provision be made for the State monument at Gettyaburg, and re-minds the Legislature of its duty in electing a United States Senator to succeed Edmunds.

RAINS TOO COLD FOR OTSTERS. NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 7 (Special) .- Fair Haven SAYLES TO BE TRIED FIRST | held a meeting and decided to forward to Washington charges FOUR "BOODLE" ALDERMEN IN COURT.

FARLEY, MILLER AND KIRK TO COME NEXT-

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH BRIBE-GIVERS ? Four of the fitteen indicted members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 who are not fugitives or in costedy were compelled yesterday again to face the judge and prosecuting attorney in the Court of General Sessions. Their bondsmen had been summoned, under the penalty of forfeiting \$25,000 for each defendant, to have the indicted men in court, and none of the four ex-Aldermen failed to be on hand.

William P. Kirk, who was president of the Board which granted the Broadway Railway franchise, was the first of the four to appear in the court-room before Judge Cowing. He took his seat quietly at one ide of the room with his lawyers, ex-Judge B. F. Tracy, of Brooklyn, who conducted the defence of

Tracy, of Brooklyn, who conducted the defence of Ferdinand Ward, and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, who has been Kirk's private counsel. The jurors, witnesses and the iew spectators who had gathered in the court kept their eyes directed toward the ex-Alderman, who for a single day considered himself Mayor of the city and took advantage of the opportunity to appoint a Corporation Counsel, who was never allowed to take his seat. Kirk's impassive face did not show that he noticed the gaze of the spectators.

The three ex-Aldermen who had been snummoned with Kirk were in the District-Attorney's office a quarter of an hour before the session of the court began, and at about 11 o'clock they went before Judge Cowing. Henry L. Sayles and Patrick Farley had as their counses Richard S. Newcombe, who made the legal fight unsuccessfully in behalt of Jachne. William H. Miller, who represented the IXth Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen of 1884, was accompanied by his lawyers, ex-Recorder James M. Smith and ex-Judge Fullerton Miller was nervous and excited, but the other defendants made no show of feeling.

As soon as District-Attorney Martine and Assistant

and excited, but the other detendance of feeling.

As soon as District-Attorney Martine and Assistant District-Attorney Nicoli had taken their places within the bar Deputy Cierk Hall called the names of the four defendants "on bail," and their lawyers advanced to the bor. Mr. Martine, addressing Judge Cowing, said that he desired to move for the dates for the trial of Henry L. Sayles, William H. Miller, Patrick Farley and William P. Kirk, who had been Indicted for bribery in connection with the Broadway Railway franchise. He said that he desired to have the cases reached and disposed of as quickly as pos-

Indicated for bribery in connection with the Broadway Railway franchise. He said that he desired to have the cases reached and disposed of as quickly as possible, and hoped that they might be tried at the present term of the court. He asked therefore that the case against Sayles be set down for trial on October 11, that Farley and Miller be tried on October 18 and Kirk en October 25.

Judge Cowing asked if there was any objection. Ex-Recorder Smith asked for a later date in the Miller case. Mr. Newcombe, as counsel for Sayles, opposed the request of the District-Attorney. He said that he was engaged in the trial of a case before Judge beach and that he would be occupied there for two or three days further. Then he had fixed next Thursday, by agreement with the District-Attorney, for an argument before the Court of Appeals in the case of Budgensiek, the convicted builder of rotten tenements.

Mr. Martine said that he did not consider Mr. Cossion, and reserved his motion to make the date the Judge Cowing said that he did not consider Mr. Newcombe's objections sufficient, as the case before Judge Beach might be finished before Monday and the Sayles case might be finished by Thursday. He set down the case for trial on October 11.

Mr. Newcombe had a consultation in a whisper with Mr. Martine and the latter announced that Mr. Newcombe had agreed to be ready for trial on October 18, and he was willing that the case should go over on that understanding, Judge Cowing accordingly changed the date to October 18.

Mr. Martine then asked that the Farley and Miller cases be set down for October 25. Ex-Recorder Smith, for Miller, pleaded important professional engagements as a reason for a postponement to

Smith, for Miller, picaced important processions engagements as a reason for a postponement to November 1, but Judge Cowing said that he thought two weeks would be sufficient for the transaction of pressing business. He granted Mr. Martine's motion, as he did that for the trial of Kirk on November 1. as he did that for the trial of Kirk on November I.

Ex-Judge Tracy did not oppose the latter motion.

The ex-Aldermen and their counsel then left the courtroom and the trial of unimportant cases was resumed.

Mr. Martine remained in his office throughout the
day after the Aldermen's cases had been set for trial.

Inspector Byrnes did not make his usual visit. Mr.

Nicoli spent much time in consultation with Mr. Martine. The District-Attorney did not give any explanation of his action in calling Sayles to trial before the
others, except in so far as he explained it on Wednesday by saying that the strongest cases would be tried
first. Sayles and Miller are Republicans, Farley is a
County Democrat and Kirk is a Tammany Democrat.

The Grand Jury did not consider any evidence against the bribe-givers yesterday. Mr. Martine said that some action would soon be taken. The officials are greatly encouraged by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Jachne case and it is expected that important indictments will soon be found. Ex-President kichmond, of the Broadway Surface Railroad, is the only one of those concerned in obtaining the franchise from the Board of Aldermen who has been indicted. From the renexed energy which the Court of Appeals decision has given is considered probable that proceedings will be taken against others of the Broadway Railroad officials and go-betweens who were interested in procuring the franchise, and especially against Jacob Sharp, of "milk bottle" reputation, who lost his memory when questioned by the state Senate Railroad Committee last winter.

If Jacob Sharp is indicted it is probable that John Keenan and William Moloney, the ingitives, or some others of those who have the reputation of gobetweens, may also be indicted. No indictment has yet been asked for against them because they are ingitives; but if it were decided to indict for conspiracy the fugitives might be included, as Hubert O. Thompson, aithough dead, was named in the indictment under which Squire and Flynn are now a saiting trial.

The question of what Alter, Jachne's clerk, has said Appeals in the Jachne case and it is expected that

The question of what Alter, Jachne's clerk, has said to the prosecuting officers is still unanswered as far as information to be obtained from the officials is con-cerned. There continue to be reports in circulation that Alter has made important disclosures that will be brought out on the trial of the Aldermen this mouth.

JAEHNE CHEERFUL AND RETICENT. Principal Keeper Connaughton, of the Sing Sing Prison, entered his office last evening with a look of

xtreme astonishment on his face and as he dropped "Well, upon my word, that man is a wonder. I just lett him in his cell. He was sitting on the edge of his cot, cating his brown bread and drinking his coffee. He was in the best of spirits, laughed and enatted with me and ate his supper with gusto. He is a perfect wonder. I never saw such nerve before."

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The man the principal keeper referred to was Jaehne. The cr-Aidenman had carried out his reputation as a philosopher who always made the best of circumstances. He has been cheerful since he heard of the decision against him, has worked rapidly at turning shirts and last night he took three slices of brown bread to his cell, to form with his cup of cofiechis evening meal.

No one has visited Jaehne since the announcement of the decision. His wite will go to see him to-day or to-morrow. He refuses to see any newspaper men. Last night he said he should say nothing until he had seen his counsel. As Mr. New combe is also the counsel of ex-Aiderman Sayles and of other indicted Aidermen, and as Jaehne still reposes full confidence in his lawyers, there seems little probability that he will "squeal."

Mr. New combe said yesterday relative to the published reports that he nad said there was good reason for him to take Jaehne's case to the Supreme Court of the United States: "There is not a word of truth in it. I have not spoken to a soul about any such phase of the case."

James J. Curran was recently appointed Postmaster of Hoboken. He is chairman of the Hudson County Democratic general Committee. Primary elections at which delegates to

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

SETTLING CLAIMS OF CONTESTANTS. ONLY THE ST. LOUIS DELEGATION IN DOUBT-AC-

TION IN THE BROOKLYN CASP. RICHMOND, Oct. 7 (Special) .- The General assembly of Knights of Labor met at 9 a. m. to-day and took up the cases of contesting delegates. This is the fourth day that has been spent in the effort to settle this matter. As far as the work and the purposes of the order are concerned, little depends upon the character of the away, and this fact shows that the four days' debate i Louis delegates said this morning that the Assembly had mittee, but said he was tired of the delay and would like the hall was cooped up with pine boards to prevent the world from even seeing the entrance or the sentinel,

At the morning session the speaking was loud and long and the applause vociferous, but at noon, when the as sembly adjourned for dinner, Grand Lecturer Trevillick said that the discussion had accomplished nothing. He declined to say what had been attempted, and referred mittee for what he could not tell. It turned out that Mr. Powderly dined out and had nothing he wanted pub-

In the Assembly and out of it the Knights are fighting on the color line. The Southern Knights think the action of Mr. Powderly in having himself introduced by Farrell. some of the more aggressive Southerners think that it will hurt Mr. Powderly himself. The people generally in this city think the chairman made a mistake and comeral Master Workman with a robust vigor. Governor that he did not understand why a pegro should take the

plained that he could see through the affair.

"And then," he said, "I should have been glad to ex-I lain to the Assembly in a few words the position of Vir-

gintans as to the race I roblem." The Governor, however, was too late, and even the Virginia Knights are now taunted with the charge that they

eration of contested cases. All of them except one were disposed of. Mr. Morrison, of Brooklyn, was left out

Judge Cowing asked if there was any objection.

Ex.Recorder Smith asked for a later date in the Miller case Mr. Newcombe, as counsel for Sayles, opposed the request of the District-Attorney. He said that he was engaged in the trial of a case before Judge beach and that he would be occupied there for two or three days further. Then he had fired next Thursday, by agreement with the District-Attorney, for an argument before the Court of Appeals in the case of Buddensiek, the convicted builder of rotten tenements.

"It will, therefore, be impossible for me to try this case next week," he said, "and I ask that it be postponed to the first Monday of November, The case is a difficult one and the time between the end of next week and the first Monday of November will be necessarily occupied in preparing for the defence."

Mr. Martine said that there was nothing in the case very different from the Jachne case, in which Mr. Newcombe had been counsed. He continued: "As the lawyer is familiar with one case, he needs little preparation for the other. The cases are ones of much importance to the people, and there are many of them. We propose to try them regularly and in order. In order to try them regularly it will be impossible to try any case before that of Sayles."

Mr. Newcombe said that there was no similarity between the case of Sayles and the case proviously between the case of Sayles and the case proviously tried except that both men were members of the Bond of Aldermen of 1854.

Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Martine replied that Jachne and Sayles were indicted for their action in connection with the same transactions, "The documentary evidence," he said, "will be made I will move that the case be eindicted for their action in connection with the same transactions, "The documentary evidence," he said, "will be orecisely the same in the two cases and the facts are the same except as to the place and manner in which the consideration to make the date the Law of the consideration of the case for the same in the two cases and the fa

GRIEVANCES OF WORKINGMEN. CLEVELAND, Oct. 7 (Special) .- All was quiet to-day. The men made no demonstrations. The road

THE COAL-TAR COMBINATION.

A CHANCE FOR GOVERNOR PATTISON TO PRACTISE WHAT HE PREACHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.-The people, and mainly the working people, of Philadelphia since the workers are the large majority, have to pay the cost of paving the streets and keepinsethein in order. If anybody fancies that property-owners pay such expenses, he should remember that rents cover improvements, epairs and interest, and that the people who rent houses pay in their increased reut whenever the boose owners have to bear larger expenses. Now a combination of coal-tat producers has effected an arrangement, it seems, embracing all producers in the country, to charge an exhoroitant price for the coal tar used in that city, and has selected a commissioner with power to destroy as much of the prod-uct as he may see fit, sompelling consumers to pay for commissioner with power to destroy as mach or the portion as he may see fit, sompelling consumers to pay for the stuff destroyed in higher prices for the remainder. Threats of importing a supply have been met by a declaration what the city government would refuse to allow bills for imported materials. In short, the combination thinks it has a great city by the throat and can make its people pay whatever it pleases.

This is a case for towernor Pattison. If he is honest and since in seeking to enforce the law against such combinations, he will not confine himself to barren legal threats against creat corperations which have such charters that, as he well knows, they can prolong the dispute in the courts for years over the right of the State to interfere with their proceedings, but will instantly take this small but more clearly permetous gang of planderers by the throat and see that they suffer the atmost penalty of the law. If it is possible to claim that a combination to restrict the output of anthractic coal is illegal and punishable, there is obtainly stronger reason for punishing a combination to destroy part of the output of a product of extensive necessary use in order to force the public to pay what prices the conspirations please to extent. Meanwhile, it should be remembered that it is by just such combinations as this that thousands of people are silred up to make war upon monopolies and against capital generally, because as they think, the capitalist are hostile to the public interest, and the laws are not faithfully educaded for the delence of the many against the few.

The exposure of this coal-tar pool will undoubtedly break up the monopoly. To-day it is charged that those

are nowing of the selection of the many against the few.

The exposure of this coal-tar pool will undoubtedly break up the monopoly. To-day it is charged that those in the scheme will desire one-half of the product for the next eighteen months after the valuable matter has been extracted from it. These extracts comprise naphtha and s-veral kinds of oil and authracine, which is used for the production of smiline dyes. This action, they say, will be necessary to hold the present prices of \$3 and \$4 a barrel. The amount to be destroyed will be \$40,000 or 50,000 barrels for which they paid eighty cents each. It is stated that Cancinnati, Chicago and \$1. Louis will make demands for the tar, and in consisteration that the Philadelphia contractors do not send out any of their surplus in competition the other members of the pool will each pay a tax levied by the commissioner to pay the Philadelphia contractors a sum equal to about what was paid for it. Add to this the sums already received by the contractors for their extracts and they will have a profit of about twenty cents a barrel on every barrel of tar destroyed. The question is asked, to whom does this rebate gol. The New-York and Chicago men claim that if they are taxed to pay for the tar destroyed in Philadelphia it virtually becomes the property of the pool and the rebate belongs to the pool.

DEMOCRATIC WRONGDOERS INDICIED IN OHIO. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7 (Special). - The Franklin County Grand Jury to-day indicted Marriott and Perry, two Democratices officials of the pontentiary, for malfeasance in office and embezziement. The jury ignored the taily sheet forgery. Prosecutor Huling, when the report was made this morning, stated that during the inquiry certain members of the Grand Jury pad furnished the secrets of the jury room to persons outside charged with offences. By obtaining this in outside charged with one need. By outsining tuns in formation these persons were able to make a defence. He asked that a special Grand Jury be appointed to investigate the lorgery and that meanwhile he would arrest the accused parties and try them before magnitudes. Judge Wylle reprimanded the jury and said that if he had known what was going on the guilty persons would have been sent to jail. Marriott is the brother of a former Senator and Perry is a brother-inlaw of ex-Governor Hoadly.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR MR. DOWNS. Boston, Oct. 7.-The Rev. W. W. Downs has gained a substantial victory, and will probably never be tried on the charges of adultery which have been pending against him for several months. To-day the most serious charge against Mr. Downs fell through. Alice Dempsey a few months ago charged him with being the father of her child. This was regarded as much more serious than the charge against him and Mrs. Faber, but to-day Miss Dempsey appeared before District Attorney Stevens and in writing retracted all statements previously made before the grand jury in reference to Mr. Downs. JUDGE GARY'S DECISION.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

SPIES, SCHWAB, FISCHER, NEEBE AND LINGG OB-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- Judge Gary to-day in a long opinion delivered in the Criminal Court overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the eight Anarchists charged with complicity in the Haymarket massacre. He declared that the sentence of death found by the jury against August Spies, Michael Schwab, Adoiph Fischer, Louis Lings, Albert Parsons, Samuel Fielden and Michael Eugel, and the penitentiary sectence of fourteen years against Oscar Neebs, were just was devoted to speeches delivered by the coulemned men. These were so long that the court was adjourned after Lings had spoken, and there remain Eugel, Fielden and Parsons to speak to-morrow before sentence is finally passed. From a remark of the Court to Captain Black before the noon adjournment it is inferred that the

date of execution will be December 3. principal parts of the evidence against the accused brought out in the six weeks' trial and the reading of copious extracts from the Arbeiter Zeitung, The Alarm, and reference to particular speeches made by some of the defendants, as well as a pointed criticism of the tes-

He declared that the evidence was clear that the seven defendants were accessories before the fact, and were gulity of the murder of the police. He added:

gulity of the murder of the police. He added:

The question of the instructions, whether these defendants, or any of them, did anticipate or expect the throwing of the bomb on the night of May 4 is not a question which I need to consider, because the instructions did not go upon that ground. The jury were not instructed to find them guilty, if they believed that they participated in the throwing of the bomb, or each they participated in the throwing of that bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or anything of that sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have any actual participation in the not which caused the death of Deegan, but upon the ground, under the instructions, that they had generally, by speech and print, advised a large class to commit murder and had left the occasion, time and place to the institutions will, whim and caprice of the individuals so advised, and that in consequence of that advice and in pursuance of it, and influenced by it, somebody not known did throw the count was opened this afternoon the defendance.

When the court was opened this afternoon the defend

on that evening, until I jumped on the wagon a few seconds before the explosion occurred. He knew I had not seen Schwab on that evening and he knew that no such conversation ever took place between us as that testified to by Thompson. He knew I never atruck a match and ignited the fuse in the bomb. He is not a Socialist. Why did we not bring him here and put him on the stand! you ask. Because the honorable representatives of Grinnell and Bonfield sprited him away. They knew his testimony would prove the perjury of Thompson and Glimer. I will refer to the testimony given by a few of our witnesses. The wage-workers began to say a few things very objectionable to some of our partician friends. They thought eight hours of toil ought to constitute a day's work. The rabble ought to be allenced, it was felt. Bonfield was the man to constitute a day's work. The rabble ought to be allenced, it was felt. Bonfield was the man to constitute a day's work. The rabble ought to be allenced, it was felt. Bonfield was the man to constitute a day's work. The rabble ought to be allenced, it was felt. Bonfield was the man be seen to be mistrusted—he was the man to do this work. If I had thrown that bomb, if I knew the man who did throw it, I would not hesitate to own it. This, your honor, is one reason why sentence of death should not be passed upon me in a court of justice, if that term can be applied to this tribunai.

I remember that The Chicago Tribune of February 23, 1885, contained a long account of a dynamite bomb to be used against rebellious workmen. Why was not the editor of the Daily Access cived I in his paper there was a long account of the manifacture of bombs, and one of them was found in his possession. This is another reason why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

The pronounced.

The system of wages is the root of the present social inquities—iniquities so monstrous as to cry to heaven. Grunnell has informed us that narchism was on trial.

This is another reason why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

The system of wages is the root of the present social iniquities—iniquities so monstrous as to cry to heaven. Grunnell has informed us that anarchism was on trial. Anarchism belongs to speculative philosphy, and not a word was said about anarchism at the Harmarket. But if anarchism is on trial, I am proud to say that I am an Anarchism.

Seven policemen have died—said Grinnell. You want life for life, and have convicted an equal number of men, of whom it cannot be truthfully said that they had anything to do whatever with the killing of Bonfield's victims. The same system of jurisprudence can be found among various savage peoples and tribes. Injuries are equalized, so to speak, by the infliction of a similar wrong to that received at their enemies hands. They are not particular as to the responsibility, or the identity of the persons sacrificed, so long as they have life for life. Tule principle prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of the Sandwich Islands. If we are to be nanged upon these principles then let it be known; let the world know what a civilized and Christian country is this, in which the Vanderbills, the Jay Goulds, and the rest pose as the rescuers of law and liberty. If Your Honor thinks by the execution of this verifict you can stamp out the labor movement, you do not comprehend the power of that mighty movement from which the other handerbills, the Jay Goulds, and the rest pose as the rescuers of law and liberty. If Your stamp out the conspiracy. You resemble a child that is looking for his picture behind a mirror, What you see and what you grasp in our movement, is nothing but the creation of your own bad consciences, if you want to stamp out the conspirace and the aginators you must stainp out every factory-lord who has made his weakle upon the unpaid isloor of his employed and the landlord who has made his money from ground-down and oppressed laborers and farmers.

Michael Souwab then took the floor. In a stentorian

It is not much I have to say, and I would say nothing at all did I not fear silence would look like a cowardly approval of what has been done here. I am condemned to die for writing newspaper cultorials. . . . I lived among the toliers. I was one of them. I siept in their garrets and cellars, saw the prostitution of female wittue which had no honest means of support, and strong men stares and die. That was in Europe. But I found the same state of things in existence on coming to this

Schwab is short-sighted, and he read his speech from notes which he held up close to his eyes and delivered in a monotonous voice. His use of English is peculiar. Oscar Neebe, the next speaker had no sooner taken the floor than he burst into violent abuse, calling States Attorney Grinuell a our, his assistants, Mesara. Walker and Purthmann, scoundress, geaying there was only one gentleman in the crowd and that was Mr. Ingham. The police were assailed and in short, Neebe's speech was a tirade of abuse. He a poor, dewn-trodden wretch, but though there were 100 policemen in the city, who had ever heard of a police-man catching a burglar. Then he abandoned himself

Adolph Fischer's tura came next. He was on the point of admitting his connection with the " Revenge" circular when Salomon, mindful of the bearing it might